and marble like, and the shadowy figure, turning away, muttered—"I wonder if the night air can harm such we fiend. Your time has not come yet, though, accursed mortal, not yet!" and like the mist of evening dispersed by the winds, it was gone. Some hours elapsed before Nelson recevered, and staggering to his feet, he stood motionless for a moment, and then fied as fast as he could. When occe again in his own room, he cursed and gnashed his teeth wildly, for the pain of his stiftened limbs was almost unendurable. Being very cold, he hurrisdly undressed, and hastened to bed to try to sleep.

The hours of slumber were fraught with fearful drams, from which he would start, to find himself upright in his couch, with the cold beeds of sweat pouring from his brow. With morning his confidence in his own powers was again somewhat restored.

Meanwhile the runaway slave in the reputed baunted house was snoring soundly; when Bradford had left him his fear of the ghost at first got the better of him, but throwing himself upon the floor he soon forgot them, and fell

ar eep.

Not long after, while he was still unconscious, the mysterious listener again entered
the tuiding, and stepping softly into the room,
ascertained that he was wrapped in slumber; the turding, and that he was wrapped in alumber; ascertained that he was wrapped in alumber; he was satisfied, and turning away, murmured. "Poor, benighted Pompey! your ignorant mind is easily played upon by that viliain. Thank God you 'oved your master; that is one redeemuality." And the speaker ascended the without arousing the slave. To be Continued.

### THE WEEKLY SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1859.

WHATEVAR may be said of Louis Napo-LEON's character as a man, it must be admitted that he possesses remarkable qualities as a ruler While it may be doubted whether he could. without the great prestige of his uncle, the first NAPOLEON, have raised himself to any very high position, not to say a throne in France, yet

of 1848 opened the way for his return to France, thoroughly educated him for the part which he has since played. He had the talent to turn to account his varied experiences, and he has displayed the high faculty of using his knowledge for the promotion of his own ambition, and the aggrandizement of the nation over which he

It is unnecessary to go over the history of his acts since 1848, first as a member of the National Assembly, then as President of the Republic, next as dictator after the coup d'etat, and lastly as Emperor. In all, he has shown a thorough krowledge of the French character, a boldness, sagacity, and an executive ability, which have made him an object of wonder and fear to those who once scoffed at him as a miserable outcast and silly adventurer. He rules, no doubt, as a tyrant, but France seems to need such a tyrant. He is a hard schoolmaster, who is training France for freer goverment. He may think that he is establishing a Napoleonic dy nasty, but, as he cannot transmit his own executive talents to his successors, so he cannot ensure them the same control over the French people that he possesses.

## Execution of John Brown.

JOHN BROWN, the hero of the Harper's Ferry "insurrection," was executed last Thursday at Charleston, in the State of Virginia. The chivalry of the Old Dominion, will breathe easier new, and Gov. Wise can dismiss his grand army of defence to their peaceful homes, as all fears of a rescue must be at an end. We have no space to-day to make extended comments; but we may say that BROWN's case stands without a parallel in our criminal annals, and is likely to exert a wide-spread influence upon the political future of the country.

But while Brown cannot be regarded as a common murderer who raised his hand against his fellow-beings from the impulse of a brutal passion, or to gratify an infernal avarice, it is only the wild extravagence of fanatical zeal or the reckless spirit of political demagoguery that will attempt to elevate him to the rank of a martyr who forfeits his life in a holy and patri-

# Death of Washington Irving.

The community were shocked and pained last Tuesday, by the intelligence that the most eminent among our American writers, Washington IRVING, was dead. Mr. 1RVING died on Monday evening, at his quiet nome on the banks, of the Hudson, where the calm evening of his life has been passed. He retired to rest, about halfpast ten, and while in the act of undressing, fell, and almost instintly expired. This event has not been altogether unexpected, as failing health had for some time admonished his friends that the end was approaching. The Commercial gives the following interesting sketch of his life :

gives the following interesting sketch of his life:

Washington laving was born April 3d, 1783, in the city of New York; in William street, between John and Fulton streets, not far from the Oid Dutch Church, now occupied by the site of the "Washington stores." The fatter of Mr. Invine was a native of Scotland; his mother a native of England. At the time of his birth his father had been settled as a merchant in this city some twenty years. After obtaining an ordinary school education, Washington Invine, at the use of sixteen, commenced the study of the law. Three years later, under the signature of "Jonathan Oldetyle," he contributed a series of laters to the Morning Othersick, a newspaper, of which his brother, France Invine, was editor. Those extracted much notice, were extensively copied, and in 1883 or 1884 were collected and published without the suther's sanction. In 1804 he sailed for Bordeaux, on a viril to Europe for his health. In his travels he went to France, Genca, Sielly, crossing from Falermo to Kaples, passing through Italy, meeting Allerone to Replea, passing through Italy, meeting Allerone to Replea, passing through Italy, meeting Allerone to England and returned to New York in March, 1804, fully restored to health. He then resumed the study of the law, was admitted but never

practiced. He took the chief pert in "Salamsgund." the first number of which appeared in January, 1907, and the last in January, 1908.

In December, 1909, he published his "Malcker-booker's History of New York." In 1819, two of his brothers gave him an interest in a large mercantile concern, in which they were engaged, in Liverpool and New York, with the understanding that he devoted himself to his liberary pursuits. In 1813 and 1814, during the war with Great Britain, he edited the "Anassetic Magazine:" and in the Fali of 1814, joined the military staff of DARIEC D. TOMPKINS, Geogenors of the State of New York, as aid de-camp and military secretary, with the rank of Colonel.— On the close of the war, May 1815, he embarked for Liverpool, with the instention of making a second dour of Europe, but the business reverses which followed the prace, involved the house of his brothers, and after two or three years of attention to business, endeavering for evert the extastrophe, the house falled, involving himself fits ruin. In 1818 he commenced papers of the "Sketch Book," which were transmitted piecemeal from London, where he redded, to New York for publication. Three or four numbers were thus published when finding that they attracted notice in England, they were published in a volume in February, 1896, by Jours Millers. Millers failed soon after, and the second volume was published by July, of that year, by Mr. Musan, who purchased the copyright for £200, but finding the werk profitable he presented Mr. Invised my the work profitable he presented Mr. Invised my £200, but finding the werk profitable he presented Mr. Invised my £200, but finding the werk profitable he presented Mr. Living with £200 addition.

After reading five years in England, Mr. Invised removed to Paris, August, 1920, remaining till July, 1851, when he returned to England and published in 1852. He wistered that year in Dreaden, return to the warming to a fact of he was a favorable for the present of the present of the present of the present of the

Maroland, have raised himself to any very high position, not to say a throne in France, yet the perseverance, the tact and success with which he availed himself of the name and fame which be inherited, to recover what the first Maroland himself of the name and fame which be inherited, to recover what the first Maroland himself of the name and fame which be inherited, to recover what the first Maroland himself of the such as the surful signature of the world's greatest men.

But Louis Napoleon has had advantages which the hereditary potentates of Europe have not had. He has learned in the hard school of experience. Though born a Prince, the misfortines of his family made him a wanderer and an outcast for many years of his life. At times admitted into the most cultivated circles, and at other times thrown into the companionship of of the vulgar and reckless, he had opportunities to study human nature in all its various phases. Mingling with all classes and conditions of min, he could observe the motives and influences which directed or controlled their opinions and actions. But whether a concealed visitor in Paris, a resident, incegnito, in Belgium, a refugee in Switzerland, a wanderer in America, a prisoner in the fortress of Ham, or a volunter defender of law and order in London, his engrossing thought was his destiny to become the ruler of France, and his special study the character of the France people.

He was sedulously preparing himself for wielding the sceptre of power over a people restless, ambitious, and axtravagantly fond of glory. In the school of adversity he learned patience in the pursuit of his ends. In his banishment helarmed the insincerity of courtiers, the duplicity of statesmen, and the venality of political leaders. As one proscribed, and as a conspirator, he learned the insincerity of courtiers, the duplicity of statesmen, and the venality of political leaders. As one proscribed, and as a conspirator, he learned the insincerity of courtiers, the duplicity of statesmen, and the venality of

the precepts of the Christian faith.

For nearly 80 years Mr. Invino has held an important place in our national literature, and during the greater part of the time, he has to the eye and thought of foreigners, been its master spigit. For the character and writings of Mr. Invisel, Lord Bynos had the most enthusiantic attachment. Auson cited him as demonstrating that the American soil is not wanting in genius of the most fascinating character. The present Emperor of France knew and admired Mr. Invino, "both as a writer and as man." Mr. Envanc Evenstra advect the aspirant after literary distinction to "give his days and nights to the volumes of lavino." Mr. Alexandre Evenstra and Miss Mitwons spoke of him as the "founder of a school" of e'egant literature, the former saying that "the mind and beautiful genius of Mr. Invino was the morning star that led up the march of our heavenly host." The critical writings of the English language abound in observations similar to those we have quoted, and hardly without exception the language of unqualified praise is employed.

Mr. Invino's writings were eminently marked by his own peculiar trials. He was modest, truthful, sincers, genial, honest in his cenvictions, and boundless in his humanity. His style is never inflated or overwrought, and his words never derived doubtful force or point from bitterseas, only or malice. Serene, caim, of loving nature, his writings benefited all who prused them, and penetrated all with somewhat of the hindly spirit which pervaded their author. His life was blameless and pure, and within the charmed circle of his immediate presence all was happiness and peace. Respected by all, he was the object of reverent regard and even passionate attachment to his young countrymen. To the beautiful Hudson, on whose banks he lived and died, he lent the charms of his graceful per, and the river which bears the commerce of a nation, is rendered classic by the magic influence of his wonderful mind.

The funeral of Washington Invisio by the magic influence of

The funeral of Washington Inving was attended from his late residence at Sunnyside, on Thursday, by an immense crowd of his fellow townsmen, as well as large numbers from this

townsmen, as well as large numbers from this city and adjacent towns.

The features of Mr. IRVING appeared very thin to those who had not seen him for some time. During the last year, however, Mr. IRVING speaked frame, and he looked very different from what he did five years ago. Then he might have been seen every Sunday in his pew at the little village church, always ready at the close of the services to greet the numerous friends that always met him by the church door. He appeared well and hearty, as unlike the conventional idea of a literary man as could be, and more like a well-to-do merchant or a respectable alderman. Mr. IRVING dressed, of course, respectably, but never elegantly, and he often had a peculiar shambling gait, that would attract the attention even of those who did not know him. In entering the church, he usually was waylaid by a fow friends, spoke a few words with them, and then passed in to his pew near the chancel, recognizing by a kindly smile, as he walked up the isle, his various acquaint-ances. At other times he would visit the Sunday school, for many years under the surveyintedness of his intimate prevent disease. ances. At other times he would visit the Sunday school, for many years under the superintendence of his intimate personal friend and his pall-bearer, Mr. NATHANIEL B. HOLMES, of Spring Hill Cottage, Tarrytown. He always was very fond of and exceedingly popular among children, and, therefore, took a lively intorest in the Sunday school. He iwas for many years a warden of Christ Church, and on several occasions served as lay delegate to the Diocesan Convention. A firm though not bigoted Episcopalian, Mr. IRVING loved the services of his church, and often expressed his devoted admiration of her liturgy.

tion of her liturgy.

Mr. IRVING's body was enclosed in a rosewood coffin, which was embossed with heavy silver screws and furnished on the sides with chased silver handles. On the top was a siver plate bearing the inscription:

# WASHING TON 1RVING, Born April 3, 1783; DIED NOVEMBER 28, 1859.

Wreaths of mative and exotic flowers lay on the

Wreaths of mative and exotic flowers lay on the coffin-lid. The corpse was clothed in ordinary civilian costume.

The route to the grave lay along a road offering most beautiful glimpsee of land and water scenery, but now rendered peculiarly interesting by the fact that it passes through scenes that the pen of Mr. Inving has rendered classic. The hearse and carriages, accompanied and preceded by a large number of pedestrians, started from the church at about two o'clock, and passed up the main road, through and beyond the village. The piazzas of the houses were crowded with spectators, while the rocks on the wayside also served as standing points for strangers and citizens. While the procession was on its way, the bells of the various churches tolled responsively.

tombetoner, some of them dating as far back as the year 1667.

Near the summit of the slope, where a grove of oak and yew trees commences to crown the hill, is the burial place of the IRVING family. It is a large square lot, bounded by a low fence and a thickly grown evergreen hedge. Hear the centre is a row of five graves, while a few feet distant is another row of five more graves, all marking the reating places of the deceased members of the IRVING family. Between these two rows, and connecting them into one continuous row, is the grave of WASHINGTON IRVING, which, like the others, will be marked by a plain white marble slab. This latest grave is very near the centre of the IRVING lot.

Meeting of the Thirsy-Stath Congress. The first regular session of the thirty-sixth Congress commenced in Washington on Monday as a matter of interest to our readers, we publish a list of the members of both branches of the Legislative body, placing after each name the letters "D," "A. L. D," "R," or "A," to denote that they are Democrats, Anti-Lecompton De-

nocrats, Republicans or Americans. SENATE\_SIXTY-SIX MEMBERS. J. C. Berckerringe, of Ky., President ex-officio. New members are marked thus (\*).

1861, B. Fitzpatrick, D. 1868, G. C. Glay, jr, D. 1861, R. W. Johnson, D. 1865, W. K. Sebsetian, D. 1863. Truston Polk, D. 1863. 1861, Wn. M. Gwin. D
1863, (Vacancy.)
1861, L. B. Foster, R
1863, James Dixon, R
1863, Preston King, R 1861. Wm. H. Seward, R 1863. Preston King, R DELAWARE, 1863, Jas. A. Bayard, D 1865, W. Saulabury, D 1963. J. R. Thomson, D 1965. J. R. Thomson, D 1965. J. C. Ten Eyck, R NORTH CABOLINA. 1961. T. L. Cilingham, D 1866. \* Phomas Bragg, E 1861, Bar Mallory, D
GEORGIA.

1861, Alfred Iverson, D
1865, Robert Toomba, D
1861, L. Trumbull, R
1861, L. Trumbull, R
1861, Graham N. Fitch, D
1863, Jeese D. Bright, D
1004.

1861, Jas Harlan, R
1861, Jas W Grimes, R
1865, "Jas W Grimes, R
1866, "Fhomas Bragg, D
0010.

1860, Epugh, D
1863, Benj, F. Wade, R
0010.

1861, Joseph Lane, D
1863, Bennon Cameron, I
1863, Jas F Simmons, I
1865, "H B Anthony, F
1865, "H B Anthony, F 1961. Jno J Crittenden, A 1861. J H Hammond, D 1865. "Laz. W Powell, D 1865. Jas Chestnut, jr., 1 LOUISIANA. 1861. John Slidell, D 1865. J P Benjamin, D TENNESSEE.

1868. Andw Johnson, D
1868. \*A O P Nicholson, I
TEXAS.

1861. [Vacancy.]
1866. \*J W Hemphill, D

1863. Anth'y Kennedy, Michigae, Mich 1863. Anth'y Kennedy, A. 1866. R. M. T. Hunter, D. Middigas.
1863. Zach'h Chandler, R. 1863. Charles Durkee, R. 1863. Heny M. Rice, D. 1865. [Vacancy.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES... AST MEMBERS.

Members of the XXXVth Congress are marked thus (\*), and those whose seats it is supposed will be contested with a (†).

ALAJAMA.

1. "Jas A Stallworth, D
2. James L Pugh, D
3. David Clopton, D
4. "83 denham Moore, D
5. "Geo S Houston, D
6. "W R W Cobb, D
7. "Jabez L M Curry, D 11. Wm 8 Kenyon, R
12. Charles L Beale, R
13. "Abraham B Olin, R
14. Jno H Reynolds, A L
15. James B McKeon, R
16. "Geo W Palmer, R
17. "Fran's E Splinner, R
18. "Clarck B Cochrane, R 6. WR W GODD, D
7. \*Jaboz L M CUITY, D
ABKANSAS.
1. T C Hindman, D
2. Albert Rust, D
CALIFORNIA.
1. \*Charles L Scott, D
2. John C Birch, D Clarck B Goehrane, 1
 Jas H Graham, R
 Roscoe Conkling, R
 R Holland Duell, R
 M Lauley Lee, R
 Charles B Heard, R
 Cha les B Sodg wick, On the Control of the Co 2. John C Birch, D
OONNECTICUT.
1. Dwig't Loomis, R
2. John Woodruff, R
3. Alfred A Burnham, R
4. Orris S Ferry, R
DELAWARE.
1. "W G Whiteley, D
YLORIDA.
1. "Geo. S. Hawkins, D.
GEORGIA.

23. "Gharles B Rocky, R
96. "Emory B Pottle, R
97. Alfred Wells, R
99. Wm Irvine, R
99. Alfred Ely, R
99. Regregate, S
99. R. E. Fenton, R.
NORTH OABOLINA.

1. 'Geo. B. Hawkins, D. 'GEORGIA.'

J. Peter E. Love, D. 2. \*\* M. J. Crawford, D. B. T. Hardeman, Jr. A. 4. 'L. J. Gartrell, D. B. J. W. Underwood, D. 6. 'Jas. Jackson, D. 7. \*Joshus Hill, A. B. John J. Jones, D. Lisses, D. 38. \*R. E. Fenton, R.
BOBTE CABOLINA.

1. W. H. N. Smith, A.

2. \*Thos. Ruffio, D.

3. \*W. Winslow, D.

4. \*L. O. B. Branch, D.

5. \*John H. Gilmer, A.

6. Jas. M. Leach, A.

7. \*B. Graige, D.

8. \*Z. B. Vance, A. 8. John J. Jones, D.
Halsons.
1. \*E. B. Washburns, R.
2. \*J. F. Farnworth.
8. \*Owen Lovejoy, R.
4. \*Wm. Kellegg, R.
6. \*Issae N. Morris, D.
6. J. A. McGlernand, D.
7. Jas. C. Robinson, D.
9. John A. Logan, D.
9. John A. Logan, D.
NDIANA. 1. \*G. H. Pendleton, D.

2. \*J. F. Farnsworth. R.
2. \*Owen Lovejoy. B.
4. \*Wm. Kellegg, R.
5. \*Issac N. Morris, D.
6. J. A. McGlernand, D.
7. Jas. C. Robinson, D.
9. Philip B. Fouke, D.
9. John A. Logan, D.
1. \*Wm. E. Niblack, D.
2. \*Wm. H. English, D.
3. \*Wm. M. Dunn, R.
4. \*Ch. A. Trimble, B.
5. \*Bend. Stanton, R.
6. \*Bend. Stant 3. Wm. M. Dunn, R. 4. Wm B. Holman, D. 5. David Kilgore, R. 6. Albert G. Porter, R. 7. \*Jno. G. Davis, A. L. 18. \*Jas. Wilson, R. 9. \*Schuyler Colfax, R. 10. \*Chase Case, R. 11. \*John U. Petitt, R. 10. \*Lase Case, R. 11. \*John U. Petitt, R. 10. \*Lase Case, R. 11. \*John U. Petitt, R. 10. \*Lase Case, R. 11. \*John U. Petitt, R. 10. \*Lase Case, R. 11. \*John U. Petitt, R. 10. \*Lase Case, R. 11. \*John U. Petitt, R. 10. \*Lase Case, R. 11. \*John U. Petitt, R. 10. \*Lase Case, R. 11. \*Lase Case, R. 11. \*Lase Case, R. 11. \*Lase Case, R. 12. \*Lase Case, R. 13. \*Lase Cas 11. "John U. Pettit, R.
10WA.
1. "Saml. R. Curtis, R.
2. Wm. Vandever, R.
KENTUCKY.
1. "Hy. C. Burnett, D.
2. "Saml. O. Peyton, D.
3. Francis M. Bristow, A.
4. †Wm. C. Audersom, A.
5. John T. Brown, D.
6. Green Adams, A.
7. Robt. Mailory, A.
8. Wm. E. Binms, D.
9. Laban T. Moore, A.
1. Lovisiana.

11. Chas. D. Martin, D.
12. Saml. S Gox, D.
13. \*John Shorman, R.
14. H. G. Blake, R.
15. Wm. Helmick, R.
16. \*C. B. Tompkins, R.
17. Thos. C. Theaker, R.
19. Edward Wade, R.
20. John Hutchins, R.
21. John A Bingham, R.
0ERGON.
1. \*Thos. B. Fiorence, D.
2. \*Edw. Joy Morris, R.
3. John P. Verree, R.
4. Wm. Mitlwood, R. 6. † Jno Hickman, A. 7. Hy. C. Longnecker, 8. "Jno Schwartz, A. 9. Thaddeus Stevens, 10. Jno. W. Killinger, 11. Jas. H. Campbell, F. 12. Jas. W. Scranton, 1

10. Jno. W. Selvenson, J.
1 J. Edw Bougligny, A.
2 Miles Taylor, D
3 "Thos. G. Davidson, D
4 J. M. Landrum, D
MAINT.
1 Danl. E. Somes, R
9 John J. Perry, R
8 Erra B. French, R
4 "Freemax H. Moree R
5 'Isr'l Washburn, Jr., R
6 'Steh C. Foster, R
MARYLAND.
1 James A. Stewart, D
2 Edw H. Webster, A
3 "J Morri'n Harris, A
4 "Henry W. Davis, A
5 Jacob M. Kunkel, D.
6 Geo. W. Hughes, D 2 Jas. W. Scranton, R.
13 \*Wm, M. Dimmick, T.
4 \*Galusha A Grow, R.
15 Jas T. Hale, R.
16 Benj. F. Junkin, R.
17 Edw McPherson, K.
18 Saml. S. Biair, R.
19 \*John S. Covode, R.
29 \*Wm. Montgomery,
21 Jas. K. Moonbead, R.
22 Robt. McKnight, R.
23 \*Wm. Stewart, R.
24 Chapin Hall, R.
25 Elijah Babbit, R.
21 Elijah Babbit, R. Chris'r Robinson, R Wm. D. Brayton, R

Wm. D. Brayton, B.
south Gablina.
'John Magueen, D
'Wm. P. Miles, D
'Lawrence M. Keitt, D
'M. L. Bonham, D
'S 'John D. Ashmore, D.
6 'Wm. W. Boyce, D.
TENNESSEY.
1 Thos. A. R. Nelson, A.
9 'Horace Maynard, A.
8 Robert B. Brabson, A.
4 Wm. B. Stokes, A.
6 Jaz. H. Thomas, D.
7 'John V. Wright, D.
Jas. M. Quarles, A.
9 Emerson Etheridge, A.
9 Emerson Etheridge, A.
9 Wm. T. Avery, D.

6 Geo. W. Hughes, D.
MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Thomas D. Eliot, R.
2 "James Buffinton, R.
8 Chas. F. Adams, R.
4 Alex. H. Rice, R.
5 "Anson Burlingame, R.
6 "John B. Alley, R.
7 "Dan'l W. Gooch, R.
8 Chas. R. Train, R.
9 Eli Thayer, R.
10 Charles Dolano, R.
11 "Henry L. Dawes, R.
MICHIGINIAN. 1 †Geo. B. Coeper, D. 2 \*Henry Waldren, R. 3 Fran. W. Kellogg, F. 4 \*DeWitt C. Leach, R. 9 Emerson Etheridge, A 10 Wm. T. Avery, D. TEXAS. 1 \*John H. Resgan, D. 2 A. J. Hamilton, D.

4 "DeWitt C. Leach, M. Minnessora.
1 Cyrus Aldrich, R. Wm. Windom, R. Minsessirri.
1 "Lucius Q. C. Lamar, D. Pteuben Davis, D. 2 "Wm. Barksdale, D. 4 "Otho R. Singleton, D. 5 "John J. McRee, D. Massows. 2 A. J. Hamiton, D. Vermort.

1 \*Ezekiel P. Walton, R. 2 \*Justin S. Morrill, R. 8 \*Homer E. Boyce, R. Visignia.

1 \*M. R. H. Garnet, D. 2 \*John S. Millson, D. 3 Dan. C. Dejarnette, D. 4 Roger A. Pryor. 1 Missoum. tJ. Rich'd Barrett, D A Roger A. Pryor, D.
Thos. S. Bocock, D.
Leake, D. 5 "Thos. 8. Bocock, D.
6 Shelton F. Leake, D
7 "William Smith, D
8 Alex. R. Boteler, A
9 John T. Harris, D
10 "Sherrard Clemens,
11 "Albert G. Jenkins,
12 "Hy. A Edmundson,
13 Albert S. Martin, D
wisconsin, D

Mason W. Tappan, R Thos. M. Edwards, R 13 Alfort S. Martin, D
WISCONSIN.

1 \*John F. Potter, R
2 †Cadw C Washburn, R
3 Chas. H. Larrabec, D
Del. from Territorics.
KANSAS.

1 \*Marcus J. Parrot, R
NERRASKA.

1 †E. Estabrock, D
NEW MEXICO.

1 \*Miguel A. Otero, D
UTAH. NEW JERSEY.

1 John T. Nixon, R

2 J. L. N Stratton, R

3 Garnet B. Adrian, AL Jetur R. Riggs, AL Wm. Pennington, R 6 Wm. Pennington, R
NRW YORK.

1 Luther C. Carter, R
2 Jas. Humphrey, R
3 "Dan" E. Bickles, D
4 "Thomas J. Barr, D
6 "John Cochrane, D
7 George Briggs, R
8 "Horace F. Olark, AL
9 "John B. Haskin, AL
10 Chas. H. VanWyck, R

# The Ruling Passion.

A person having occasion to visit an old cuple at Durham, of extremely penurious habscenery, but now rendered peculiarly interesting by the fact that it passes through scenes that the pen of Mr. Invino has rendered classic. The hearse and carriages, accompanied and preceded by a large number of pedestrians, started from the church at about two o'clock, and passed up the main road, through and beyond the village. The piazzas of the houses were crowded with spectators, while the rocks on the wayside also served as standing points for strangers and citizens. While the procession was on its way, the bells of the various churches tolled responsively.

The Tarrytown Cemetery, which bears also the title of the Mount [Pleasant Cemetery, lies to the north of the Church, upon the slope of the hill. It is already thickly populated with when a bright thought suddenly struck the husdand, and he exclaimed, "Well, Janer, lass,

ye may not die after all, ye ken " "Deed, and I hope not ROMERT," replied his helpmate, in a low feeble voice, "for I am quite sure that we canna afterd it."—Sunderland Herald.

TRLEGRAPH DISPATCHES Important from Mexico.

TERRIBLE BATTLE.

Four Hundred Men Killed.

New Orleans, Nov. 29 .- Advices from the city Mexico to the 19th, have been received. The Constitutionalists ices, at Quertaro, 21 cannon and a large number of prisoners, including Generals ALVAREZ, TAPIA, and an American officer, The latter was shot against the remonstrance of the British

minister.

A battle had occurred at Tudanargo, in which four hundred were killed, and half of the town burned. The liberals were victorious.

Troops for Charlestown-Kit Carson not Dead.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Several Virginia military companies passed through Washington this morning on their way to Charlestown. Others are expected in the evening train. Every real brings advices of the formation of additional companies in that State, and the Governor is constantly receiving applications for arms.

Judge Warrs, who is direct from New Mexico, saw Krt Casson in good health, immediately preceding his departure, and honce, emphastically contradicts the report of the latter's death.

Arrival of Passengers of the Indian at Portland, Me., Nov. 29.—The steamer Admiral arrived this forenoon from St. John, bringing the mails of the wricked steamer Indian; also the Purser, Chief Steward, and fourteen steerage passengers. A. G. Howland, F. Dulster, Nature Dulster, Jos. Maris, Antoine Borgersen, all for New York; Richard Borows, G. Cross, and W. Cr. 28, for Torotto, and Mr. Passen, all for New York; Richard Borows, G. Cross, for Montreal. Julie Ecokhan, aged 26, and Eva Eickman, infant, for New York, were drowned. The cargo was mostly for Canada.

The Board of Foreign Missions, &c.

The Board of Foreign Missions, &c.

The Board of Foreign Missions, &cc.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The following card, printed in several morning papers, excites attention. It is dated at the Missionary House, Boston.

Facts have recently come to the knowledge of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, deepy inoplicating the moral character of Dr. Possov, and rendering it impossible that he should longer retain his official position as a Secretary of the Board. He has resigned, and is no longer to be recognized as an officer of the Board. The facts referred to have no connection with his official action. By order of the Prudential Committee. (Signed),

CHARLES STODDARD, Chairman.

Meetings of sympathy for John Browns are to be held, on the day of his execution, at Tremont Temple, Boston; and also at Haverhill, Natick, and probably other towns in the State.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Rev. S. L. POMROY, D. D., Secretary of the American Board for Foreign Missions, is the person implicated by the card of the Prudential Committee of the Board, published this morning. It appears that during the temporary absence of Dr. Possov, letters addressed to him at the Mission House, were opened, making development which induced him to appear before the Committee and make a confession, which in substance was to the following effect:—"That some months ago he was walking out in the evening and was accosted by a well dressed female, and at her request accompanied her to her home. While in the parior in conversation with her a man came in, and under the threst of exposure, forced him to sign a note of \$500, which he did, and subsequently paid it. Since that he was enticed by another forced him to sign another note for \$500, which he subsequently paid. Another woman, by the representation that she was suffering with a disripated husband and destitute children, enlisted his feelings, and he opened a correspondence with her, and subsequently, by the advice of Mr. Choate, paid \$500 ke get his letters back, which he did and destroyed them. Ther

Ohio Elections—Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Ohio Elections—Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1.—The Democratic elections yesterday for Delegates to the District Convention, resulted almost unanimously for the friends of Doug-Las. The Postmaster and the Surveyor of the Port were beaten in their own Wards.

Thursday last officer Rusay arrested a man on the Ohio and Mississippi train, having counterfeit tens on the Caual Bank of New Orleans. The officer obtained possession of papers showing that a party of eleven men had left Cairo for New Orleans, with one hundred and twenty-five thousand of this counterfeit for circulation South. A party of men from the same gang had been arrested in St. Louis, but were discharged on the 28th uit.

A Third street Bank received \$2.000 in notes on the Philadelphia Bank, in exchange for gold. The notes were forwarded to Philadelphia, a dispatch having been received yesterday that they were counterfeit. Two thousand dellars in the same kind of notes were found in another Third street Bank yes terday.

# The Yacht Wanderer.

Barannah, Nov. 30,—The Grand Jury yester-day ignered the bill against Ruggera and Auguma, in the Wanderer affair, and it is understood that the District Atterney will enter a noile procequal in the other indictments against the same parties. From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Tennessee's mails, which arrived here to-day, brought a letter from an entirely reliable source, saying that the Cabinet of the Liberal Government of Mexico are united in their views, and that there is every reason to believe they will agree to the pending treaty with the United States. So hopeful is the writer that he adds, it will be received in this country very soon after the meeting of Congress.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The State Department has been officially advised that war has been declared by Spatn against Morecco, and the blockade of the ports of the latter has been announced.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The message will not be sent out of this city until the President knows what the House does, provided the organization of that body is a speedy one, and no copies of the reports of the Secretaries are to be given out except as accompaniments with the President's message.

South Carolina Legislature. Augusta, Ga., Nov. 30.—The South Carolina Legislature met on Monday. The Governor's message relates chiefly to State affairs: he recommends in case of the election of a Republican President, a union of the South.

The Board of State Canvasors.

Albany, Nov. 30.—The Board of State Canvasors meet on the 14th of December. The delay is in consequence of the non-return of votes from Yates County. The Secretary of State sent a messenger there to-day for the returns.

Iowa Election. New Haven, Conm., Nov 30.—A town election, of much interest, took place to-day. The result is the success of the Democratic ticket, with the exception of one selectman and one constable. The majorities averaged about 80 in a poll of over 400 rotes.

Arrest of an Alleged Completer.

Arrest of an Alleged Compirator.

Washington, Dec. 2.—A man, answering
Cook's description of Raalry, was recently arrested
at Poolsville, Maryland, but escaped while his commitment was being made out. He was yesterday
arrested at Alexandria, and held for further examination. He had previously visited Washington, and
from his actions excited the belief that he was
an itinerant swindler.

Arrest for Man-Stealing.

Arrest for Man-Stealing.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 2.—News has just reached here of the arrest of Gronge W. Bishop, of this city, for man-straing. Bishop was in the employ of a respectable horse dealer here, and being sent South with some horses, enticed a negro lad from New York to go with him, and sold him in Alabama. He came back here with well-lined pockets, and started again for the South. On his return, he was taken by the police of Philadelphia, where he awaits trial for his crime. The Santa Fe Mail.

St. Lovis, Dec 2.—The Santa Fe mail reached Independence yesterday, but its dates are anticipated by the Butterfield route. Although travelling under an escort the mail was fired into by the Keowa Indians, but nobody was hurt. Two hundred lodges of Arrayahoes and Cheyennes were met on the Arkansas river, and were unusuly friendly. The troops on Pawnee Fork have erected a fortification capable of resisting any attack.

Chicage, Dec. 2.—The Chicago Democrat was suad yesterday by N. B. Junn, State Senator, for libel. Mr. Junn lays his damages at \$100,000. The suit is brought on account of aloged libels published in the Democrat at different times during the last six months.

Telegraphs in Connecticut. Telegraphs in Connecticut.

Hartford, Dec. 3.—Upon the application of Hebry 2. Harntson, Eq., of New Haven, counsel for the American Telegraph Company, Judge Ellaworth, of Hartford, this morning granted a preliminary injunction restraining John Buckingham, of Fairfield, Conn., and all other persons, from interfering with their lines of telegraph through the State of Connecticut. Buckingham had wilfully cut down the poles and wires of the Company, seriously interfering with their business.

## Affairs at Charlestown,

Charlestown, Va., Dec. 4.—Six companies of the Richmond and Wheeling military have been ordered home, and about one-fourth of the members of the other companies have obtained furloughs for ten days, to return before the 16th to attend the other executions. A military force will thus be kept up, and martial law be enforced through ut the country. The excitement has greatly abated, though there is a great feeling of insecurity in the rural districts,

The Harper's Forry Troubles.

Execution of John Brown. Virginia in Arms around the Sonfield.

DEMEANOR OF THE CRIMINAL.

The Feeling in New England.

Charlestown, Va., Dec. 1.—The agent of the associated press here has been refused Governor Wirs's permission to attend the execution. No facilities will be extended to reporters. The day has passed quietly.

Mrs. Brown was escorted over from the Ferry at three o'clock, when the entire military were brought out to make a demonstration. She was received with full military honors, but her companions were not allowed to accompany her from the Ferry. After remaining four heurs with her husband, she was exorted back to the Ferry at nine o'clock, there to await the reception of her husband's body.

Harper's Ferry, Dec. 2.—John Brown was hung at Charlestown at a quarter-past eleven to-day. The military assembled at nine o'clock, and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, and also at various points as laid dewn in the general orders.

Presything was conducted under the strictest military discipline, as if the town were in a state of sign.

Mounted secuts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards were stationed out towards the Shemandosh mountains, in the rear. The military on the field formed two hollow squares. Within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the inner fines and outer lines, the citizens were admitted, no one being allowed outside of the lines, except the mounted guards.

At 11 o'clock the prisoner was brought out of the jail, accompanied by Sheriff Campinal, and assistants, and Capt. Avis, the jailer.

A small wagor, containing a white pine coffin, was driven up, on which he took his seat.

B'x companies of infantry and riflemen, and one cox gany of horsemen, and the General and a staff numbering twenty-five officers, headed the procession and moved towards the place of execution.

Baown was accompanied by no ministers, he destring no religious services either in the jail or on the scaffold.

He locked calmy on the people, was fully self possessed, and mounted the scaffold with a firm step. His arms were pinioned by the Sheriff.

Baown then bid farewell to Capt. Avis and Sheriff Campinal, and at half past eleven the trap was pulled away, and with a few slight struggles, John Bhown yielded up his spirit.

The body was placed in a coffin, and is now on its way to Harper's Ferry, to be delivered to his wife, under a strong military escort.

Boson, Dec 2.—At the meeting of the Senate today, after prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Luce, of the Nantucket district, moved that the Senate adjourn on account of the execution of John Brown. Mr. Ray, of Nantucket, moved an adjournant, offering at the same time, a resolution of sympathy for Brown. A spicy debate followed, when the motion to adjourn was defeated, yeas 6, nays 141.

At Concord, N. H. the bells were tolled for Brown.

Manchater, N. H. Dec. 2.—There was a brisk excitement here this afternoon, caused by an attempt to toll the obsequies of 'Old B rees Everything was conducted under the strictest cilitary discipline, as if the town were in a state of

Boows, for murder and insurrection as Employers, Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—A meeting as rembled in the National Hell this morning, where there was an overflowing attendance, to effer prayers for Jours Brown. Rev. Mr. Fuzziss read a number of letters from Brown. Addresses were delivered by Lucazina Morry, Many Grazz and others.

Boston, Dec. 2.—The bells in Plymouth and New Bedford were toiled at noon to-day in memory of Jours Brown.

New Bedford were toiled at noon to-day in memory of John Brown.

Boston, Dec. 2.—John Brown's execution to-day attracted a connderable crowd about the newspaper offices as the evening editions were issued, and several individuals promenaded the streets with crape attached to their persons. Religious services were held in several of the colored churches the most part of the day. Otherwise there were ne manifestations unus ual to every day life in this city.

The meeting at Tremont Temple to-night will be presided over by S. E. Brwall.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 2.—The sympathisers with John Brown held a meeting here to-day. The feeling of the larger part of the community was strongly against it.

Boston, Dec. 2.—Tremont Temp'e was crowded this evening, to commemorate the death of John Brown. All the colored population of Boston and

Bosten, Dec 2.—Tremont Temp'e was crowded this evening, to commemorate the death of John Brows. All the colored population of Bosten and its vicinity were present, together with many ladies, a large number of whom attended out of mere curically. On the platform were seated many of the most prominent abolitionists of New England, and erected upon which was the standard of Virginia, with its coat of arms draped in black. Speeches were made by Garnison and others of that stamp.

Springiscal Cay Maccass.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 4.—Election for city officers took place to day. A large vote was cast.—
The Republicans carried nearly everything by from 300 to 400 majority, in a vete of \$.000. Darme. L. Harsis is the Mayor, and Horace C. Lee the Clerk and Treasurer—the latter succeeding Joseph Ingra-Ham, Democrat, who has held the office for seventeen years. The Board of Aldermen and Common Coun-

New Bedford Municipal Election New Bedford, Dec. 5.—At our municipal election to-day, Isaao C. Tabos, Independent, was chosen Mayor by 578 majority over Wasron Howland, Citizens' candidate. A majority of the City Council on the Tabos ticket are also elected.

The Body of John Brown. Troy, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The body of JOHE BROWN, accompanied by Mrs. Brown and WENDELL PRILLIPS, parsed through this city to-day, arriving in the cars at noon, and leaving at six o'clock for its destination. Little or no excitement was created during the time the body remained at the depot. The funeral takes place on Thursday, at North Elba.

Mamachusette Liquer Trials. Boston, Dec. 5.—Mr. Burnham, late State Liquer agent, whose term of imprisonment for contempt expired on Saturday, was brought before the Police Court to-day, on a charge of selling adulterated liquer, but the trial was postponed, and his bail of five thousand dellars continued.

Discovery of Lead Mines.

Dubuque, Joses, Dec. 3.—Within the past week large and rich deposits of lead ore, valued at from one to two hundred thousand dollars, have been discovered sear this city.

The Democratic State Convention, for the election of delegates to Charleston, will be held at Dos Moines February 32.

Colomal Statue of Frankin.

We had yesterday, says the Philadelphia Press of Friday, the pleasure of viewing, in the marble yard of Wm. Struthers, the statue of Franking, which has just been completed for the new Frankin Market. The statue is colossal—being intended to appear life-size when elevated upon a twenty-four feet pedestal, and is really a noble work of art. Independent of the fidelity with which the likeness has been preserved, the gance and artistic symmetry which characterize it, for a work of such ponderous proportions, stamp it with a high order of merit. It is from the chisel of Mr. J. A. BAILLY (whose eminent talents as a sculptor Mr. Struthers has been fortunate in securing), and is hewn from an immense slab of Liver rock, of a grayish drab color, from the coast of the Bay of Fundy. The attitude is easy, the drapery gracefully disposed, and the symbolic accessories striking and appropriate. The figure is ten feet in height, and measures five feet across, from the extreme right of the drapery to the left hand, which rests upon a pedestal of books. The kite and the lightning rod are fitly represented, the former resting against the books, whilst the latter is held in the right hand of the statue.—While these emblems express the discovery associated with the name Frankiin wherever thinder is heard and lightning seen throughout the civitized world, they at the same time add to the artistic effect.

The execution of the head and face in this statue is faultless. The artist has happily avoided it at sleepy, almost lascivious expression, which, to the close observer, is more or less apparent in all the heads of Frankiin after the Houdow model. In this there is more vivacity, more intellectuality, more genius, more of what we feet to be true of that wonderful man. The reason of this is measurably owing to the sculptor's having had for his model the miniature by Dupless, painted in Paris in 1785, now in possession of Mrs. W.M. J. Duane, of this city, grand-daughter of Frankiin, to whom it was presented Colomal Statue of Franklin.

sented by the latter a short time previous to his death.

We may here remark that, from the almost constant intercourse between Mrs. Duame, in her childhood, and Dr. Franklls, this lady perhaps, remembers more accurately than any one living, the personal appearance of the great philosopher. Her opinion, therefore, with respect to the statue in question, is important, and we learn has been given in favor of its superior fidelity to the living original. The dedication of this statue has been appropriately deferred until the 21st of January, the anniversary of Franklls's birth, when the Typographical Society is expected to participate in the ceremonies. Let us unite on that occasion in giving a day to the memory of Franklls.

Ix was stated by a leading dentist of Chicago, in a recent address to his brethren, that the value of gold plate and leaf used in the United States for the replacing and repair of defective teeth, is \$2.250.000. This is a fact that tests the existence of a high civilias ion and a good deal of tooth-ache in that blessed land.

Murder of Rumians in Japan.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from the Bay of Jeddo under date of August 28th, gives the folice wing particulars of the murder of Russians in Japan, heretofere briefly referred to in our foreign advices:

Since writing the above we have had a frightful murder perpetuated in the streets of the Japanese settlement built for the foreigners, three miles from Kanagawa, and where a certain number of shops with lacker ware, provisions, &c., have been opened under the suspices of the Japanese. An officer, the steward, and of the sailors of the Russian squadron were on shore about eight o'clock in the evening of the 26th, buying provisions; and as they turned out of the main street of booths or wooden houses in this improvision of settlement, the man carrying a bag of dulars, they were set upon by a number of armed Japanese—the efficer and sailor were nearly hacked to pieces.

of the main street of booths or wooden houses in this improvision of settlement, the man carrying a bag of dellars, they were set upon by a number of armed Jajanese—the efficer and salor were nearly hacked to pleces.

The steward, though, it is feared, mori-lly wounded, still lives, having, after the first wound, succeeded in rusbing into a shop. They were left in a pool of blood, the flesh hasping in large masses from their bodies and limbs. The salor was elect through his skull to the noatrils, half the scalp sided down and one arm nearly severed from the shoulder through the joint. The officer was equally mangled, his lungs protruding from a sabre gash across the body; the thighs and legs deeply gashed. The ruffiger, it sppears, were not content with simply killing and robbing, but must have taken pleasure in cutting them to pieces. All three, unfortunately, were unamed; but numbers of people were either in sight or in close vicinity. Was it, then, a mere highway robbery, with murder as an accompaniment, or was it an act of hatred and revenge? It is said that one or more officers had been dismissed, on the complaint of General Mousavelly, for insults offered to some Sussians in Jeddo; and it is believed the parties had come down to Kanagawa. This is certain—by the depositions of the stewards and of the officer, who did not expire until some of his companions had reached the spot—that one or more of the attacking party wore the two swords distinctive of an officer's rank in Japan. A sandal was left on the ground, which, by its make proved also the rank of the wearer to be above that of a coolla. The Governor, when the British Acting Consul Vvas, went to him at four o'clock in the morning, on being informed of what had happened, treated the whole matter with a kind of br. tal levity (such, at least, was the impression he gave,) and there is little hopes that any steps will be taken, unless General Mousaviery can impress the government with a salutary fear of the consequences. It is, perhaps, so far fortunate t

#### A Regal Birthday in Mam.

A Regal Birthday in Siam.

The Paris Debats contains the following:—
The last advices from Siam give an account of
the celebration of the birthday of the Somdetch
Phra, the principal of the two kings of that
country. The foreign consuls were invited to a
dinner, at which the only other guests were the
highest dignitaries of the kingdom and the members of the royal family. The dinner was prepared in a splendid hall, one side of which was
closed by an immense aviary containing specimens of the most beautiful birds in all Asia, and
on the other side by gold lattice work, which
separated the hall from a spacious court, occu
pied by dexterous jugglers and a number of
elephants, which performed, under the direction
of their keepers, the most extraordinary exercises and manœuvres.

elephants, which performed, under the direction of their keepers, the most extraordinary exercises and manœuvres.

The king, who did not sit at the table, made his appearance about the middle of the repast on an estrade prepared for him. The musicians, at his majesty's entrance, played several national airs, after which the grand officers of the palace, as a compliment to the consuls, unfurled a number of slik banners, on one of which was the inscription in Slamese, "Glory and Friendship to England!" and the same for all the other powers whose agents were present. The king then retired, but in obedience to his commands, at the termination of the feast, a mandarin conducted the consols to the great pageda of the palace, an edifice which strangers are very seldom allowed to visit.

This pageda, the finest in the kingdom, was built by PHEA RARHE in 1675. It contains numberless ornaments, collossal golden idols, and the great golden dragon, which is about six feet long, and has eyes formed of huge diamonds, while its scales are represented by precious stones of immense value. During the whole evening there was a continuous display of fireworks in the Siamese manner, generally consisting of fiery dragons, eagles and horses, which fly through the air, and produces a very singular effect. On the following day the two kings reviewed the troops, in which Europeans were allowed to join. The boat of a French ship carried off the prize, consisting of a quantity of fruit, vegetables, poultry and cattle.

Nelly Custle's Harpstcherd.

Nelly Castle's Harpstcherd.

In Lossing's new book, "Mount Vernon and its Associations," mention is made of a harpstchord which Washington purchased in London, at a cost of one thousand dollars, as a present to his step grand-daughter, Nelly Custis, who then lived at Mount Vernon. The piano forte was little known in America at that time, and seldom used. A drawing of this instrument is given by Mr. Lossing. It somewhat resembles in form the grand piano, but has two banks of keys. This instrument was for upwards of twenty years at Mount Vernon, and had a place in one of the pariors. The best teachers were employed to instruct Nelly, and her grand-mother, Mrs. Washington, made her practice four or five hours every day. "The poor girl," says her brother, the late G. W. P. Custis, "would play and cry, and cry and play, for hours, under the immediate eye of her grand-mother, a rigid disciplinarian in all things." This harpstchord, says Mr. Lossing, is now, (1859.) in the possession of Mrs. Lum, of Arlington House, who intends to present it to the Mount Vernon ladies association, when the home of Washington shall have passed into their absolute possession, that it may take its ancient place in the parlor of the hellowed mansion. Nelly Custle's Harpstchord.

Japanese Esplemage.

We find, says the Rev. Dr. Jankins, in a letfrom Shanghae on the Japanese Empire, most perfect system of capionage exercised by an almost omniscient government; and if these be one subject more than another which they are averse to have brought before their people, it is the subject of Christianity. I am informed that, until within a few years past, the Dutch, who alone were permitted among Western nations to hold any commercial intercourse with Japan, were required, on the only day in the year that they were permitted to go through the streats of Nagasaki, to trample publicly on the cross, as an evidence of their hatred of that symbol. The Dutch, too, had assisted the Japanese, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to massacre the few Portuguese who remained alive in Japan. Sc me allowance should be made for the spirit of the sge, and the uncompromising character of the professors of the Romish faith; yet Protestantism must with difficulty wipe away this foul plot.

Of all the governments of the far East, that of Japan is probably the most perfect in its entire control of the people—who have scarcely any rights of their own. For instance, at the present day a Japanese has no liberty to depart the country, and no liberty to read the Scriptures of Divine truth, which can alone make him wise unto salvation. When I was in Nagasaki, a woman was in prison, awaiting the order from Yeddo for her execution, because she had dared to accompany a Frerchman to China, and return to Japan.

As a specimen of the surveillance exercised over foreigners in Japan, I would mention that a day or two before I left, Mr. Lingins, the Episcopal missionary, attempted to purchase several books at a public bookstore, tendering the full price for each; but the only one they would bermit him to take away, was a small blank book! They had undoubtedly been forbidden to sell any books to foreigners—and if so, the penalty would have been decapitation or garroting. I have now further to add, in this conviction, that Japanese Epplemage.

Humboldi's Vlows of Sunday as a

Humbold's Views of Sunday as a

Day of Rest.

Neither the author of Cosmos nor his brother
WILLIAM, was ever accused of fanaticism. The
writings of the former may be esarched in valiz.
for his evidences of his views of revealed religion;
but he has left on record, in his correspondence,
the clearest testimony as to the value of the
Sabbath. Perhaps it may be entitled to quite as
much weight with Germans and Americans as
the no Sunday decree of beer-garden meetings.
Writing to a friend, in 1859, ALEXANDER VON
Humboldy asys:

the no Sunday decree of beer-garden meetings. Writing to a friend, in 1859, ALEXANDER VON HOMBOLDT SAYS:

I completely agree with you that the institution of fixed days of rest, even if it had no connection with any religious observance, is a most pleasing and trivial towards all classes of society. There is not thing more selfah or souless than when the rich and clevaked look down upon Sundays and holy days with a certain contemptions disgust. The selection of the seventh day is certainly the wisest that could have been made.

Although it may seem, and to some extent may be, optional to shorten or lengthen labor one day, I am convinced that six days is just the measure suitable to men in regard to their physical power and perseverance in a monotonous employment. There is, likewise, something humane in this, that the beasts which a'd man in his labor, share in the rest. To lengthen the time of returning rest beyond measure would be as inhuman as focish. I have had an example of this in my own experience. When I speak several years in Paris, in the time of the Revolution. I saw the Institution, despite its divine origin, supersessed by the dry and "wooden" decimal system. Only the tenth day was what we call Sunday, and all customary work continued for nine long days.—This being evidently too long. Sunday was kept by a veral, as far as the police laws allowed it, and thus again too much idleness was the result. Thus we are always between two extremes, as far as weremove from the common and regulated middle path.

Gen. Lafayette and the Soldler,
In the war of the Revolution, when General
Lafayette commanded in the American army,
a part of the troops were encamped at a certain
place near the water's edge. One calm summer's
evening, a soldier, who was a fifer in one of the
companies, went into the water for the purpose
of bathing. Being an excellent swimmer, as
well as fifer, he took his fife with him to the
water, and engaged in fifing and swimming at
the same time.

The music reached the ear of LAFAYETE.—
Early next morning, he sent an officer in pursuit

Early next morning, he sent an officer in pursuit of the man, who had thus disobeyed the order Early next morning, he sent an officer in pursuit of the man, who had thus disobeyed the order of the camp.

The soldier was a native of Connecticut, and a man of truth. When arrested by the officer, and on the way to the General's tent, he thought within himself, that, perhaps, he might escape a severe punishment by denying the deed. On a few moment's reflection, however, he said to himself, "I have always spoken the truth—I cannot tell a lie." With this principle in his mind, he came into the presence of the General, who asked him if he was the individual who played upon the water the evening previous, to which he replied—"4 am."

"And do you know," continued LAFAYETTE, "of any others in the army who can play the same tune?"

"Two or three, I do," said the soldier.

"To morrow evening, then, (naming the hour), I wish you to repair to my tent with them."

They came at the appointed heur. The General then informed them that the tune he had heard the evening before affected him very much—that on a former occasion, it had been played at the funerals of a dear friend of his, who died in his native country. Since then, until now, he had never met with the individual who could play it. "For the purpose of indulging in the melar choly pleasure of hearing it once more, I have," said he, "sent for you."

The General, after being agreeably entertained with the conversation and music of his guests, dismissed them with his thanks and some guineas from his purse, as an expression of his satisfaction at their performance.

The sage Legislators of Vermont have been indulging in a little merriment on the subject of Women's Rights. HULDAR LAKE and twenty-nine other women, of Woodstock, presented, through member CHAPMAN, a bill for the relief from taxation, on the ground that they had none of the privileges of citizenship. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who resure thereach Ludiciary Committee, who resure the result of the state of t who report, through Judge HEBARD, their chairman:

who report, through Judge HEBARD, their chairman:
That they have taken the whole subject into serious consideration, and trust they have properly apprecised the weighty responsibility which the isades of Woodstock have thus precipitated upon their Representative:—and they also feel seriously impressed with the fearful reckoning that awaits him, if he shall fall to discharge that responsibility with fidelity,—for your Committee have no doubt that the burdens and grevances of the fair constituents of the gentleman from Woodstock have swelled and expanded like their toilet, and that nothing can give them "a happy issue out of their troubles,"—whose mind is sufficiently expansive, and whose heart is sufficiently large, for any emergency, and from whose bosom "the milk of human kindness" never ceases to flow. Your committee are, therefore, unanimously of the opinion that the petitioners, through the gentleman who presented their petition, ought to have leave to present a bill.

# Lord Brougham on Italy.

Lord Brougham on Italy.

The following is Lord Brougham's reply to the letter addressed to him by the Earl of Elenbrough, on the subject of Italian affairs:

MY DEAR ELLENDROUGH.—You might well expect that I should agree with you in hearty good wishes for the independence of Italy. I can only repeat what I said at the great Edinburgh meeting tother day, that, whatever may be my opinions upon the real cause of the war (which I had fully given in our House,) it had led to a state of things which affords the Italians some prospect of success, provided foreign interference is excluded, and that the best practical course for them to take is a union with Sardinia, although I retain my opinion upon the conduct of that power. With regard to General Garinann, I confess my hopes of partisan or guerilla action are somewhat siender, admitting, as I do, his great qualities, as far as we are acquainted with his public conductand connections. But I recolled that these powers with whom Caro differed are said to have a preference for great battallons, and I wish we may not have to mourn over the kind of cause which he inclined to favor. At all events, I am sure neither you nor I would desire to have the peace of Europe at large disturbed for the sake of Italy.

# Sir John Pranklin.

Sir John Franklin.

The following is the inscription on the stone which has been erected to the memory of Sir John Franklin and his comrades, on the spot where they passed their first winter in the Aratic regions:—"To the memory of Franklin, Croxier, Firzjames, and all their gallant brother officers and faithful companions who have suffered and perished in the cause of science and the service of their country. This tablet is creeted near the spot where they passed their first Artic winter, and whence they issued forth to conquer difficulties or to die. It commemorates the grief of their admiring countrymen and friends, and the anguish, subdued by faith, of her who has lost in the heroic leader of the expedition the most devoted and affectionate of husbands.—'And so He bringeth them unto the haven where they would be.'—1855.—This stone has been entrusted to be affixed in its place by the officers and crew of the American expedition, commanded by Lt. H. J. Harrstran, in search of Dr. Kank and his companions."

# From Utah. Salt Lake papers of the 20th of October have been received. The Valley Tom, in speaking of the rumors of the removal of the Mormons,

Salt Lake papers of the 20th of October have been received. The Valley Tan, in speaking of the remoral of the Mormons, says:

We know not upon what foundation these reports rest; no one certainly who resides here can percieve any indications of the changes spoken of either in the leaders among the Mormons or in the masses who submit with implicit obediense to their dictation. Their declarations, indeed, as well, as all their acts, rebut the presumption of their quitting or intention to quit, at any time shortly, the territory of the United States. They are constantly adding to their improvements here, and their improvements are generally of a durable and substantial kind.

In the country as well as in the towns, new houses are constantly rising to take the place of humbler and less commodious abodes; new lands are being brought into cultivation, machinery for the manufacture of such wants as a higher degree of prosperity than has heretofore existed have given rise to, is being constructed or brought into the territory.

The incoming of the army here has been a source of revenue and profit to all classes, and the prosperity that has followed in its train is perceptible in every branch of industry. The very costume of the people has acquired a finer texture and polish than it before possessed.

It is not reasonable to suppose that a people enjoying a degree of prosperity which they have hitherto unknown, and who are reaping in substantial benefits the rewards of treason and rebellion, will voluntarily shandon their good fortune, or desort a government so been ficent and charitable as ours has, been to them. But saids from these probabilities, and the evidences which their acts afford of their fraction to remain here, we have one infallible deviation of their prophets, setting the matter entirely to rest.

No one abroad, or who is acquainted with the clear visions and certain utterings of moder a, neophecy will credit the great and wondrous, events that are yet to take place in "the valleys of the earth in the tra

As a man drinks he generally grows reckless;